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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/430,861

10/29/1999

PETER C. BAHRIS

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04/21/2004

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EXAMINER

GURSHMAN, GRIGORY

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2132

DATE MAILED: 04/21/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/430,861

Applicant(s)

BAHRS ET AL.

Examiner

Grigory Gurshman

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 February 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 187-226 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 187-226 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 March 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7,8 and 10.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The formal drawings filed on 3/23/2000 are accepted by examiner.

Response to Arguments

2. Referring to claims 187 and 208, rejections under 35 USC § 112 are withdrawn in view of Applicant's amendment of the instant claims.
3. Applicant's amendments of the independent claims 187, 194, 203, 208, 215, 224, 225 and 226 are addressed on the 35 USC § 103 rejection section herein.
4. Referring to claims 187-192, 194-198, 200-204, 206-213, 215-219 and 221-226 , Applicant argues that the "view controller" recited in the instant claims is different from Authentication Header Decomposer (146 in Fig. 1) of Schneck. Examiner agrees, but points out that he is using broad but reasonable interpretation of the instant claims. Further more, the differences between the "view controller" and Authentication Header Decomposer are not sufficiently reflected in the instant claims. Examiner maintains that the limitation "receiving a user input changing a security level for the application at a container that is handled by a view controller" is met by a user input (129 in Fig.1) received at Authentication Header Generator (123 in Fig.1).
5. Applicant argues that Schneck does not teach that authentication header decomposer does not create the plurality of header generators. Examiner agrees but points out that it is not the interpretation of the teaching of Schneck that is used for

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rejection of the claims. Schneck teaches that authentication header decomposer produces plurality of authentication headers, which meets the limitation of the claims.

6. Applicant further argues that the "view event" recited in the instant claims is different from information displayed on display device. Examiner point out that the differences are not sufficiently reflected in the instant claims. Therefore, examiner maintains that the limitation "... generating a view event, by the view controller, describing the user input" is met by the information shown on the display device (136 in Fig. 1).

7. Referring to claims 193, 199, 205, and 220, Applicant argues that the combination of Schneck, Anderl and Pravetz does not teach or suggest Applicant's claims. Examiner disagrees and points out that Schneck and Anderl teach receiving the permission corresponding to the security level changed by user input, wherein the security permission alters the application. Schneck and Anderl, however, do not teach that permission is a set of key/value pairs. Pravetz teaches that the permissions attribute identifies permissions allowing various levels of access (see abstract). Pravetz also teaches that permission attributes of an object are represented by a key value pair specifying the name and value of an attribute (see column 4, lines 17-25).

Examiner maintains that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to receive the permission corresponding to the security level changed by user input of, wherein the security permission alters the application by using a key/value pair identifying content and value as taught in Pravetz for providing variable levels of access to a document (see Pravetz, column 2, lines 27-30).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 187 -192, 194-198, 200-204, 206-213, 215-219, and 221-226 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneck (U.S. Patent No. 6.108.583) in view of Anderl (U.S. Patent No. 4.816.653).

10. Referring to the instant claims, Schneck discloses an adaptive data security system and method (see abstract). Schneck teaches that the actual security level is changed by the send host 103 by the user. Specifically, the user may adjust the actual security level via the user input 129 (see Fig. 1 and column 7, lines 4-10). In block 319, the send host authentication logic 229 determines whether any of the actual security parameters have been changed by the receive host 319. If such a change has been made, then the send host authentication logic 229 moves to block 316. In block 316, the

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desired and actual security parameters displayed by the output display device 136 are altered to reflect any changes made (see column 8, lines 55-65).

11. Referring to the independent claims 187, 194, 203, 208, 215 and 224-226, the limitation "receiving a user input changing a security level for the application at a container that is handled by a view controller" is met by a user input (129 in Fig.1) received at Authentication Header Generator (123 in Fig.1).

User input adjusts the actual security level (see column 7, lines 4-10).

"...creating, by an application mediator... one or more view controllers including the view controller to complete a function of the application mediator.." is met by Authentication Header Generator (123 in Fig.1), which serves as a mediator between the security applications and the display device.

The limitation "... generating a view event, by the view controller, describing the user input" is met by the information shown on the display device (136 in Fig. 1). The limitation "... receiving the view event at the application mediator" is met by receiving the user input combined with the signature (i.e. view event) at the Authentication Header Decomposer (146 in Fig. 1). The limitation "responsive to receiving the view event by the application mediator, sending a request event from application mediator to the view controller ..." is met by sending a request from unit 146 (Fig. 1) to a security monitor (169 in Fig.1).

Schneck, however, does not teach receiving a permission corresponding to the security level, wherein the permission alters an item in the application.

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12. Referring to the instant claims Anderl discloses a security file system (see abstract and Fig.1). Anderl teaches that the applications reside in multiple files (see abstract). Anderl teaches assigning the file permission information according to security level (see column 14, lines 1-25). Ander teaches that permissions alter the file content (i.e. application). Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Schneck in a way that the user input changing a security level invokes the corresponding permission for altering the application as taught in Ander. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the security system in a way that the user input changing a security level invokes the corresponding permission for altering the application as taught in Ander for providing security protection for the file system and yet allow for flexibility in handling different types of applications (see Ander, column 2, lines 13-16).
13. Referring to claims 190 and 211, Ander teaches user input being user log in to the application (see column 2, lines 20-25).
14. Referring to claims 191,192,197, 212, 213, 216 and 218, Ander teaches that the set of permissions is enablement or disablement of a function such as read, write and append (see column 14, lines 10-15 and 20-24).
15. Referring to claims 188, 194 and 209, the limitation "selectively altering the content within a container using the set of permissions" is met by permissions to alter the file content as taught in Ander (see column 13, lines 5-10).

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16. Referring to claims 196, 200, 217 and 221, user input is performed through the input interface device (129 in Fig. 2 of Schneck). Input interface device has a keyboard where keys (i.e. buttons) are selected.

17. Referring to claim 201, 206 and 222, it is notoriously well known in the art to have user permissions associated with a user profile. For example permissions are normally associated with user groups and user rights.

18. Referring to claims 189 and 210, Ander teaches altering the application within the file (i.e. application mediator). Application is a set of functions, therefore altering an application alters at least one function of the application.

19. Claims 193, 199, 205, 214 and 220 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneck (U.S. Patent No. 6,108,583) in view of Anderl (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,653) and further in view of Pravetz (U.S. Patent No. 6,185,684 B1).

20. Referring to the instant claims, Schneck and Anderl teach receiving the permission corresponding to the security level changed by user input, wherein the security permission alters the application. Schneck and Anderl, however, do not teach that permission is a set of key/value pairs.

21. Referring to the instant claims, Pravetz discloses secured document access control (see abstract and Figs. 1A-B). Pravetz teaches that the permissions attribute identifies permissions allowing various levels of access (see abstract). Pravetz also teaches that permission attributes of an object are represented by a key value pair specifying the name and value of an attribute (see column 4, lines 17-25). Therefore, at

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the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to receive the permission corresponding to the security level changed by user input of Schneck and Ander, wherein the security permission alters the application by using a key/value pair identifying content and value as taught in Pravetz. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to receive the permission corresponding to the security level changed by user input of, wherein the security permission alters the application by using a key/value pair identifying content and value as taught in Pravetz for providing variable levels of access to a document (see Pravetz, column 2, lines 27-30).

Conclusion

22. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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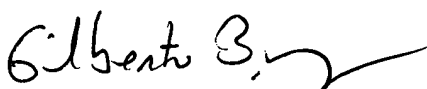
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Grigory Gurshman whose telephone number is (703) 306-2900. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (703) 305-1830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.


GG

Grigory Gurshman
Examiner
Art Unit 2132


GILBERTO BARRON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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